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cessively fragile, and are beautifully decussated by spiral striæ and growth-lines, which cut the surface into little squares. Whorls 3½, length 8·2, width 4·2 mill.; length of aperture 5·6, width 3 mm.; color light brown. It is probably a local race, as I have seen none like them from the mainland.

The *Pisidium* is a small form which I have not identified specifically. A specimen of *Ancylus* found by Dr. Allen was lost.

Geological Features of the Meteoric Iron Locality in Arizona.—DR. A. E. FOOTE described the remarkable geological features of the locality where he had found meteoric iron containing diamonds, an unreported communication on which had been made by Prof. G. A. Koenig before the Academy at the meeting of June 23rd, 1891.

Nearly all the small meteoric fragments were found at a point about ten miles southeast from Cañon Diablo near the base of a nearly circular elevation which strikingly resembles an old crater and is known locally as "Crater Mountain." He believed this to to be the same as Sunset Knoll figured on the topographical sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey. It is 185 miles due north from Tucson and 300 miles west of Albuquerque. The signet iron was discovered about 30 miles from Tucson.

This elevation, according to the Survey, rises 432 feet above the plain. Its center is occupied by a cavity nearly three-quarters of a mile in diameter, the sides of which are so steep that animals which have descended into it have been unable to escape and have left their bleached bones at the bottom, which seemed to be from fifty to one hundred feet below the surrounding plain. The rocks which form the rim of the so-called "crater" are sandstone and limestone and are uplifted on all sides at an almost uniform angle of from thirty-five to forty degrees. A careful search, however, failed to reveal any lava, obsidian or other volcanic production.

Prof. Gilbert had suggested that this so-called "crater" was like the depressions on the surface of the moon produced by the impact of an enormous meteoric mass. This view had been supported by other gentlemen, one of whom said that the diamonds at Kimberly probably came from the decomposition of meteorites that had produced the depressions in which the precious stones are found.

Hemiarcyria clavata Pers.—DR. GEO. H. REX described the structure of the capillitium of *Hemiarcyria clavata*, illustrating his remarks by a mounted slide under the microscope. As most of the descriptions of the Mycetozoa have been drawn from examinations made with objectives of moderate powers, many very interesting and unexpected results in the study of even familiar and well known species may be obtained by the use of homogeneous immersion or other higher power objectives.

As an example of one of the surprises of this kind, the speaker instanced the common *Hemiarcyria clavata* Pers.

The monographers of the Mycetozoa have described the capillitium of this species as being composed of a network of tubes having five smooth spiral thickenings wound evenly around them, at intervals equal to about three times the width of the spirals. The speaker had examined specimens from many American localities and found in every case that the spirals were not smooth but were really fringed by a single row of upright, cylindric-clavate, sometimes capitate processes of an exceedingly transparent, plasmodic structure, which followed the median line of the spirals and projected rigidly from it.

These processes equal in height the diameter of the spirals, and are quite transparent, but can be better seen by aniline staining. They stand in rank closely together, on some specimens being distinct and separate, while on others they are so closely ranged that the bases seem almost to be joined together, the clavate or capitate ends, however, being distinct. The speaker had examined only Amèrican specimens and therefore was not prepared to state that this peculiarity of structure was universal.

This condition is distinct from that existing in *Hemiarcyria leioccarpa* Cke., a closely allied species in which the few scattered spines on the spirals are very different in size and character.